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THE GREAT RUSH! Hea commenced. Come while the assortment is complete.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, \$16.
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Gas Pirtures, Clocks, Broners and Plated Ware is the same proportion.

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EVAN AND BROOMEST., will be ready for occupation on the

1971 BAY OF MARCH, and having a SPECIAL STOCK Of GOODS

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Fallowing list will convince every one that the prices at

Figh we are now selling will Derv CONFETTION:

WHITE DIRNER SERVICES. 167 pieces. \$17.00

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BROADWAY, corner of Houston #. New York.
HOTM. ACCOMMODATIONS ON the EUROPEAN PLAN
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Steam best throughout.
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Leary & Co.'s New Quarterly Pattern for GENMANNE'S DERSS HATE is this day issued, together with large invoice of Parts HATE of late Spies, including the celebrated Casmannos Borr Hate (a new water-proof article) in various colors, and for sele at our counters only. LEARY & Co Leaders of Fashions for Gents' Hate, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, will introduce his reing Fastions for Gentlemen's Hars on Saturday, Feb. (Lems, No. 214 Broadway, opposite Sr. Paul's Church. CARPETINGS AND OILCLOTHS.

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BRUSSELS AND TAPLETAY CARPET, 9; per yard.
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Heavy super. Carpetrs, 6; per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
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Porasie at reduced prices, by
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HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
AT CLAVERACK, NZW-YORK,
Three Makes from Hudson.
Board and Tuitton, #112 a year.
Male and Febrale. Term Opens Arail 17.
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Ome of the proprietors may be seen at Room No. 2 Appleton's
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DRING SERVICES. 42 pieces. \$17 00
WHITE TOILET-SETS 10 pieces. 3 75
WHITE TOILET-SETS 10 pieces. 1 00
BECORATED TRA-SETS 11 pieces. 6 50
SUFFERS TOILET-SETS 11 pieces. 7 25
CUT-GLASS CORMETS. 10 00
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES. 10 00
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES. 10 00
ENGA PER TOILET-SETS 11 pieces. 7 25
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES. 10 00
ENGA PER TOILET-SETS 11 pieces. 7 25
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES. 10 00
ENGA PER TOILET-SETS 15
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES. 10 00
ENGA PER TOILET-SETS 15
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES. 10 00
ENGA PER TOILET-SETS 15
ENGA PE &a., in proportion. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Nos. 361 and 508 Broadway.

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For sale by B. D. CROSEY, No. 92 and 94 Broad-et.

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TO those who are not watchful of
THE STATE OF THE BOWNES.
SORE THOSAT, CROUP,
COSTITUENESS and LUNG FLYNE, and
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IS are indeed a

These Pills are indeed a re used.

The abune of Health,
Because they abstract all
Impurities From the Blood.
Beware of Counterfeiters!
Many are out!
PURCHASE ONLY OF THE AGENTS.
All Bokes with

All Boxes with

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on the Side Label are Counterfeits.

Principal Office, No. 45 Brandmetti's Building.

Sold, also, at No. 256 Bowery, No. 242 Hudson-st., No. 35

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A PRIZE CARPET! AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Exhibited by Hiram Anderson, No. 39 Bowery,
Who is now opening superb Medallion Velvets, Brussels, &c. RUPTURE. -Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH

A. Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Cryst.
Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority. Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Upon from 7 a. m. 50 8 p. m. MARSH & Co., No. 23 Maiden-lane, New York. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- THE ELEVENTH HOUR.—Let no victims of Scroftla, Sait Rheum, or may therecan or cruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use Holt.owar's ONTMENT for external com-plaints, or his Pills for internal disorders.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. S GA.

RETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and resimble information about Sewing Machines, and answers all questions
that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will
learn how to purchase a Sewing Machine with which \$1,000
a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from
being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO. S. GAZETTE will be sout
gratte to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

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TO TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.-We invite James Cassiny & 60., No. 156 Front-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- PRICES GREATLY REDUCED --Owing to contemplated improvements in store N. 333 Breadway, the large stock of Pianos and MELODRONS Wibe sold at a great reduction from usual prices. Planos and desens to rent.

Hosack Waters, Agt.

Wigs!-Hair-Dye !!-Wigs!!!-Batchelor's Wies and Tourses have improvements psculiar to their house.
They are colebrated all ever the world for their graceful beauty,
mass and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauty
blook in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his
famous Dvs. Soid at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Cavalry Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, presented a scene of much gaiety shout 8 o'clock last evening. The entire body of the church, as well as every avenue leading to it, was filled with ladies and gentlemen fashiozably attired manifesting the greatest interest to witness the nuptial peremonies about to take place. The church was builliantly lighted, and a full choir was in attendance to give effect to the occasion, while the walk from the carriage way to the entrance of the church was parpeted for the bridal party's comfort. Shortly after Be'clock the couple, Henry A. Nichols, esq., and Miss Ann Elize Waring, daughter of Stephen Waring, esq. of Twenty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, actended by five bride's-maids, all magnificently attired, entered, Sollowed by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who officiated on

ORDINATION AND INSTALBATION .- The Rev. C. B. Lumbard, a graduate of Amherst College, and late of m mission at Gererd, Poru, was ordsined and installed pastor of the Universalist Church at Mount Vernen, Westchester County. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Asher Moore of this city. His text for the occasion was Malachi, chap. iti., verse 31 " He shall sit " the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver "that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in The other exercises were purick pated in by the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, also Messes. Ba'ob Peters, Campbell, Shambro, Lyons and Powers. The new church over which the Rev. Mr. Lumbard has been called to officiate as partor is located at the corper of Third avenue and Third street. It is a nest edifice, and the ax waines yesterday were of a highlyinteresting phacacter.

## New Hork Daily Tribung

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

In the SENATE yesterday the Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia spoke against it as a violation of the Constitution, and as a scheme for the benefit of speculators and stock-jobbers.

Mr Thompson of Kentucky moved to postpone the subject until the 5th of March. Motion lost,

After a brief discussion the bill was laid aside and the bill to authorize a State Government in

Minnesota was taken up.

The Senate, by Yeas 31 against Nays 24, record sidered the vote by which the amendment was adopted, restricting the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, and then struck out the amendment by a vote of 32 to 24, and passed the bill in the precise form in which it came from the House, by Yess 31 against Nays 22.

The consideration of the Submarine Telegraph

bill was then resumed.

After discussion, Mr. Iverson moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost by 24 against 29.

Mr. Hunter's amendment, providing that the contract shall not be binding until approved by

Congress, was rejected.

The House amendments were then agreed to, and the bill now only requires the action of the

The Tariff bill directed to come up in its order. The credentials of Mr. Broderick as a Senator

from California were presented.

In the House, Mr. Davis of Md. called up the resolution for the expulsion of Wm. A. Gilbert, the member from the Jefferson and Lewis District,

Mr. Bennett of N. Y. said there was some testimony given by Sweeney and Simonton which the Committee did not print, but which is essential to Mr. Gilbert's defense. Mr. B. said be could prove that Sweeney was induced to swear just so much as would convict Mr. Gilbert, and no more.
Mr. Davis of Maryland remarked there was no

evidence which had not been printed. Mr. Bennett said if the gentleman would go to the printing office he would see what was stricken

Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to know whether Mr. Gilbert wished to have a trial.

Mr. Bennett replied that Mr. Gilbert not only

wished, but demanded a trial on the presentment

against him.

Mr. Nichols sa'd in this particular case an answer has been made and printed, and would be filed to-day by the member implicated.

Mr. Bennett caused to be read a paper from Mr. Gitbert, who denies the truth of the charges against

him, demands a trial, and asks that certain exparte testimony of Sweeney and Simonton be produced and printed, deeming it to contain certain matters material to his defense. Mr. Bennett then offered a resolution having the latter object in view, and

moved to recommit the report.

Mr. Orr, on the part of the Committee, said that Mr. Simonton declined to give the names of certain witnesses, except on the condition that they should not be published as evidence. He had no objection to the House sending to the printing-office and objections exerciting approach

and chaining everything suppressed.

Mr. Davis of Maryland said the Committee are not aware of any suppression of evidence touching the persons accused, or which could bear on the

the persons accused, or which could bear on the fairness of the proceedings.

Mr. McMullen said it was the duty of Congress te give the accused a fair trial. This was accorded to the meanest criminal. He was in favor of giving the accused everything he could in fairness ask, including the suppressed testimony, which is deemed by the accused material to his defense.

The expursated testimony was sent for and read The expurgated testimony was sent for and read

to the House.

A general discussion fellowed upon the course of the Committee of Investigation, the character of

Mr. Gilbert's defense was then read, in which he wakes his statement of the book business, protesting entire innocence in fact and intention.

The resolution to recommit and priat the missing testimony was negatived, 73 to 120.

After some further remarks by various members.

After some further remarks by various members, Mr. Bettett said that Mr. Gilbert desired to be heard to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

The market was well supplied with beef cattle yesterday, but prices remained about the same as last week. The rates are equivalent to 11 to 114 cents a pound for the meat of all good beeves, and 12 to 13 cents a pound for those of extra quality. If the butcher could sell all his meat at these prices he would make the value of the hide and fat for his profit. We see no prospect of cheaper beef this

Our local reports this morning present more than unt of crime. Ose woman, shot in a vile den, lies at the Hospital, and the cold corpse of a young man shot last night in the Bowery lies at the Seventeenth Ward Station House. The lighter matters, such as garrete rebberies, also deserve

The Lemmon case did not come on yesterday. Nobody appeared for the State of Virginia and the counsel for the State of New-York moved to dismiss the appeal. Subsequently, however, Mr. O'Conor appeared for the State of Virginia, and the same being reinstated is to be heard to-day.

The Democrate of Missouri have nominated R M. Stewart for Governor in place of Gov. Polk who is elected to the United States Senate.

We received our European files by the Indian ast night, but find in them nothing of impertance which has not already appeared in our telegraphic dispatch.

The proceedings to make Kansas a Slave State go noiselessly on. The Border Ruffian Legislature have taken all the steps necessary to secure the adoption of a State Constitution establishing Slavery, and such a Constitution will be framed and offered to the next Congress. The recent legislative proceedings cemonstrate so much. Whether Congress wid admit her as a S ate under the projected Constitution will depend on that body alone. Who doubts that it will be done, if the Administration can command a majority there!

The stupld prognostication in the North, encoursged by slaveholders, that Kansas is certain to beorme a Free State, tends to the successful consummation of the design to make it the opposite. In the debate in Congress, the other day, on the appropriation of \$20,000 to pay the Kansas Legislature, Whitfield, the delegate from that Territory, with a hering saroasm of manner and language, argued that the Black Republicans should not object, for it was said everywhere in the Northern popers that Kamas was certain to be a Free State, and they were thus striking at their own friends in refusing the appropriation. There was a secentul and but half concealed sneer of a devilish irony of tone in this decuration of the Border-Ruffian representative that expressed far more clearly than any words could the partially disguised chuckle with which he viewed this weak

redulty of Northern men and presses. Now that the mode of electing a State Convex ion to form a Constitution for Kenses has been sisds public, it would seem that the most rdmary discernment could not fail to perceive that the rought sure to follow that action is the adoption of a Stare Constitution. If the weary expeciance of the violence and ansurupacompes of the Smrery men which Kansas and mit-

ressed, has been insufficient to shake the stolid conviction that things will not be pushed to the last extremity, and that Kansas will immediately have a Free Constitution, we should suppose the late action of the Bogus Legislature would remove this delusion. That Legislature has provided that a cen aus of the voters of the Territory who shall be inbabitants on the first day of April, and were so prior to that date, shall be made and lodged with the County Judges of Probate by the teath of April. Each of these Judges shall hold the list of his own district, and shall have the power of adding to it up to the first of May. This list, when thus completed. of all persons claiming to be inhabitants on the first of April, and to have been so prior to that date, will show who are alone to be entitled to cast their votes for members of a State Convention, to be chosen in June. This list thus made and thus held is a record in advance of the precise state of the poll in every precinct in the Territory. The exact political cornplexion of that Convention can be told by the holders of those lists just as well on the first day of May as it can be told in September, when that Convention assembles. A simpler and more effective process of packing a Convention was never devised. Nothing whatever is le't to uncertainty. Lawrence, and perhaps one or two other places, may be allowed to send Anti-Slavery delegates, but the overwhelming preponderance in the Convention will be held by the Pro-Slavery men. This may be secured in the easiest manner. The names of every rascal Missourian who has ever invaded the Territory can be put on these county lists as inhabitants either on or prior to the first of April. And where they fail, if they should fail, new levies to fill their places, and to more than fill them, and to swell to any necessary extent the roll of inhabitants, can be procured almost ad infinitum. Is there a shadow of a doubt about the complexion of a Convention got up in this fashisn? Sarely

We have thus, in advance, exposed, in the clearest manner, the fact that the State Convention to form a Constitution, which is to be held in Kansas in September next, will create one establishing Slavery. The whole thing is cut and dried. There can be only this one result: That Constitution will be presented, and the Pro-Slavery men will ark for the admission of Kansas as a State under it, at the next session of Congress. The question of Slavery in Kanses will thus be flung back into Congress again, where the battle will have to be renewedly fought, and where it will be determined just according to the political complexion of that body. There never has been a time, therefore, since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when it was more important for the electors of the Free States who have representatives to elect to be on the alert to return true men.

The great business of the Cabinet-makers, both of the amateur and of the official description, for the last few weeks, has been to decide whether Mr. J. Gancy Jones of Penosylvania is or is not to go into Mr. Buchanan's happy family. There are various reasons for this. In the first place, Mr. Jones, whatever may be his political errors-and few public persons entertain so many or such fatal ones-is at least alive, and more fully a representative man than any one else who has been mentioned for the new Ministry. A Cabinet with Gen. Cass at the head, and with Isaac Toucey at the tail thereof, ought to have somebody in it with vigor enough to save it from instant decay. Whatever course Mr. Buchanan may be bullied or wheedled into respecting Mr. Jones, it is certain, however, that the Pennsylvania member will occupy an important position, either ministerial or parliamentary, in the Administration, and no one can doubt that his influence over the mind of the President will be very great. We con ess that this fact does not inspire us with the highest hope. For of all pubic men living on this side of Mason and Dixon's ine, Mr. Jones is most thoroughly Southern in his political complexion. He does not mince matters at all. He is an ultra Free-Trader after the Calhoun pattern, which is not a common weakness with Pennsylvania Congressmen. Then, upon the Nebraska-Kansas question, he repudiates all such humbugs as squatter sovereignty, and goes the entire animal with a disregard of consequences which very few Northern men have had the beldness to imitate. The doctrine of Mr. Jones is the doctrine of the Keitts, the Edmundsons, and of the Richmend and Charleston newspapers. In several of the episodical debates which attended the struggle for the Speakership, Mr. Jones was very free and full in his confessions of faith. He asserted the 'National Democracy" to be in favor of applying the principle of the Kansas bill to all unorganized Territories, and was very severe upon such of the Know-Nothings as contented themselves with oppesing the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He was asked "if he was for repealing the restrictive laws which now have force in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington Territories!" He enswered promptly, and without any higgling: If I am called upon, by what I believe to be the voice of a majority of the people of those Territorice, to apply the principle of the Nebraska "bill to them, it shall have my rote." He added: 'I take the ground that the people of all the Ter-'ritories should have absolute control over this 'matter; and if they elect a Delegate to this · House on that question who, in his place, will ask "for it, I will vote for it."

Subsequently Mr. Jones explained h's position mere fully. He said: "I believe the whole power of this Government over a Territory, while it remains in a territorial condition, grows out of the proprietary right of the Government as a landed proprietor under the Constitution; and I believ that Congress has the power to confer upon the people of a Territory the right to legislate upon the subject of Slavery when they are framing their organic law preparatory to its admission ' into the Union as a sovereign State; but prior to that time, they have no right to establish or abol-'ish Slavery." Mr. Jones faced the music manfully, and when put to the question, even dealed the validity of the slave laws passed by the Border-Ruffian Legislature of Kansas, so far as they establish Slavery. These views he afterward sustained n an elaborate and formal speech.

These, then, are the opinions of a man who be ugs not to the past, but to the future. They are f more importance than any which may be entertained by men like Mr. Cass, who is saill lagging superfluous upon a stage which he must seon, in he course of nature, quit. They are likely to be he settled fundamental doctrine of the Democracy -much more likely to be explicitly engrafted upon is creed, than that others more consonant with philanthropy and sound policy should be adopted. They point directly, not merely to the unrestrained introduction of Slavery into territory in which it is now unprohibited, but to its establishment in Territories in which it is now prohibited by positive

law. We de not wonder that they are found exceedingly acceptable by the South, or that Mr. Jones is highly spoken of by Southern newspapers from which he has recently received many first-rate notices. But it certainly affords just ground for apprehension, that a gentleman entertaining such opinions should stand so high in the estimation of the new President, from whom we have no right to anticipate any very robust self-reliance. The unquestioned aboity of Mr Jones will render this favor all the more dangerous. Omens of another bitter Pro-Slavery Administration grow thicker and

of resolutions of a very significant character, and the more worthy of attention as, from their phraseology, they were evidently got up by the shipmasters themselves. Not more than ten years ago -so these resolutions state-American vessels lay in the docks of Liverpool, patterns of order and clean iness, with happy and well-clad crews of efficient seamen on board; and if any vacancy happened, there were abundant applicants, and those good, substantial scamen, to fill it. Within ten years there has sprung up a class of "American shipping-masters," as they style themseives, through whose agency alone sailors can now be obtained and who are represented as conspirators with the sailor landlords, to plunder the sailors and to cheat the ship owners. These landlords, not content with draining the sailors of the last penny of their wages by some former voyage, bring them into debt, and to pay that debt sell them, as it were,

to the shipping masters, who send them on board in a state of total destitution, and forced to robbery of their more fortunate shipmates or the emigrant passengers, in order to procure clothes to protest them against the cold. "By this means," say these resolutions, "most particularly in the Atlantic trade, "all well disposed seamen have been driven out of our "ships, through fear of losing their all, and given place to a gang of desperadoes who depend upon the chance of stealing as compensation for a pas-'sage to the United States." The idea, we suppose, is that as all the money they are to receive has gone, in payment of advances, to the landlords and shipping sgents, it is only the opportunity of stealing that offers to these desperadoes any chance of gaining anything by the voyage. "It is a lamenta-"ble fact that both masters and seamen have been equally the dupes of land sharks-we can find no better name for them-the one paying good good money for spurious material, and the other being robbed of his wages both at the commence-

'ment of the voyage and the end of it."

The remedy suggested is a "treaty of reciprocity," under which may be appointed some responsible shipping agent, or some action of the authorities constituting the masters their own shipping sgents, so that they may have some opportunity to test the qualifications of those who are to constitute their crews. But, as we understand the matter, there is no obligation on the part of our ship-owners and ship-masters at Liverpool, any more than at home, to employ the agency o shipping masters in providing a crew; and these resolutions confess that this usage is not confined to Liverpool and other English ports, but exists, also, and with equally bad consequences, throughout the United States. The only really valuable suggestion contained in the resolutions is, the abandonment by ship-owners of the system of advance pay, which, instead of being a means, as it used to be, to enable the sailor to furnish himself for the voyage, has become so much blood money paid to the landlords and shipping masters to buy a crew. For the springing up of this abuse, with all its evil consequences, among others, the evil consequence to themselves of having often a very bad article palmed off upon them, ship-owners are themselves in a great degree responsible. Hiring crews, chaffering with the men for wages, and picking them up one by one, was too slow a process. Keeping on good terms with the men so as to attach them to the vessel, by comfortable quarters, good provisions, &c., was thought too troublesome and expensive. It was deemed shorter and cheaper to buy a crew outright of a landlord through a shipping-master, and to take them on board, drunk or sober, with an outfit or without, just as the landlord might choose to deliver them. The owners of vessels under the idea of saving time and trouble and getting sailors at such wages as they might choose to offer, themselves introduced this detestable shipping system, or allowed it to spring up. It is for them to take steps for its suppression. Already it has brought the boasted superiority of American ships into danger.

A year or two ago, a family quarrel, originally attributable, we presume, to that spirit of newspaper rivalry which enters even religious journals, sprang up between The Churchman and The Church Journal, which finally took the shape of a libe! suit, wherein the Episcopalians of this city, both clergy and laity, have felt a warm interest. The Churchman, it seems, published a long article in the Fall of 1855, which reflected quite severely upon the Church and the clergy in general, and upon the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Rector of the Parish of All Sainte, in particular. The Church Journal at once took up the cudgels in defense of the parties attacked, accused The Churchman of slander and vile personalities, and proceeded to indulge in sundry playful remarks touching its proprietor, whose connection with that journal is styled an episode between the bread and the blacking business. Thereupon Mr. Hecker, the abused proprietor, sued Mr. Hopkins, the editor of The Church Journal, in the Court of Common Pleas, laying his damages at \$5,000; Mr. Hopkins, of course, setting up the first-mentioned article in justifica-

The trial has lasted for upward of a week, a large part of that time having been spent in a searching examination into the qualifications of the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt to be a shepherd of the people and in an inspection of the files of The Churchman. The plaintiff's counsel, in summing up yesterday, read copious quotations both in prose and verse for the purpose of proving that the Caurch of Eaand was dead and inefficient, compared with what we had a right to expect of her, and argued that all endeavors to spur clergymen onward and upward were eminently praiseworthy. The Court, u the course of an elaborate charge to the jury, in which many sound religious and moral truths were neu'cated and enforced, said that the collateral esue, upon which they were practically to pass, he issue touching the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrody's pasceal fitness, was perhaps more important than that circult made by the pleadings, expressing at the ame time serious regret that such a controversy

Com t of Justice. We perfectly agree with Judge Daly. Apart

from the n oral unfitness of the thing, what can be more abourd to an to call upon a jury of twelve men, selected at randon, with perhaps not a single Episcopa ian on the panned, to decide whether the rector of one of the large. parishes in this city has discharged his duties as such in compliance with the rules and usages of the Church and the dictates of an elevated and Christian morality ? Or what can be more ridiculous than to ask them to look at the broader question on which Christendom is divided against itself, whether the eighteen hundred and fifty-eix years since the advent of Christ have borne We referred, the other day, to the comments o the Liverpool press upon the condition of the Amerthe fruits which such seed would have produced ican mercantile marine, as developed in judicial under the best culture? We infer that the Jury proceedings occurring in that city. Those obsertook our view of this collateral issue, as they vations have led to the passage, at a meeting of awarded the plaintiff six cents by way of damages. American shipmasters held in Liverpool, of a series The direct issue they probably thought not worth considering, as the Court and counsel seemed to think with them. We, indeed, do not for the life of us understand why the case was not taken up bodily, and thrown out of court the instant the pleadings were read; on the plain principle of common sense, that no question was involved upon which alegal tribunal could properly pass-a similar principle with that which led justice, years ago, to refuse to soil her ermine by enforcing contracts in the nature of wagers.

> The intelligence of the death of Dr. Kane is re ceived everywhere, by the Press and by the people, with expressions of regret, the sincerity of which it is impossible to doubt. The wonderful narrative, the completion of which was almost the last act of a life long enough to establish a lasting fame, but too short for the interests of science, has made the name of Dr. Kane familiar in a'most every intelligent household. We believe that we only express a eep and general feeling, when we suggest the erect on, either in this city or in any other which may be thought a better locality, of a statue to the memory of this heroic man. Ample funds might easily be secured for the purpose, and the amount of in dividual subscriptions might be fixed so low that even these of limited means might have the pleasure of contributing. Surely no man, no matter in what field his fame may have been acquired, was ever more worthy of such an honor than Dr. Kane. Hu courage, his endurance, his scientific and literary achievements, the modest and beautiful simplisity of his character, all demand such a testimonial. We believe that, if once considered, our suggestion will be acted upon with alacrity by the people.

> We gave an account, some time since, of the rather peculiar objects of taxation to which the Government of North Carolina resorts as a means of raising a State revenue. The present Legislature has added to the list "stage and theatrical companies, alight-of-hand performers and tumblers," forty dollars for each county in which they may exhibit; "exhibitors of natural cariosities," twenty dollars for each county; "singers, "dancers and lecturers for reward," ten dollars for each county. Pianos, bowie-knives, harps, dirks, pistols, marriage licenses, watches and a great variety of other luxuries are already taxed. If the revenue is still deficient, suppose the Legislature should impose a tax on cowhides. That is an article a good deal used in North Carolina, and likely, we dare say, to be quite as productive as any other on the list.

> Agar, the accomplished professional thief of whom the other day we gave some account, has been rewarded for his services in the bullion case by a remission of his sentence of transportation for ife. The British Government has, however, made t a condition that he shall transport himself to some residence out of the realm. He will, probably, return to the United States, where he has formerly "speculated" a good deal, and it might be well for our police to get a descript on of his person and to keep an eye upon him.

The Personal Liberty Bill recently passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin is based upon the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that the Fugitive Slave act is unconstitutional and void. It secures for all persons claimed as fugitive slaves trial by jury, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and proof of the fact of slavery by at least two credible witnesses. Severe penalties are imposed for falsely representing a free person to be a slave.

#### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

### THE MEXICAN TREATY-CABINET.

Special dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857.

Intelligence has been received from the bearers of dispatches to the State Department and the Mexican Legation that they will be here to-night with the new Mexican Treaty. The Government had previously received advices from Minister Forsyth, dated the 2d of February, stating that he was negotiating a treaty. But as no instructions were given him to acquire territory, its final conditions are not distinctly known. Accounts sent to the Mexican Legation by the last steamer conflict in their statements as to the material points of arrangement. All doubts will probably be solved this evening.

The Post Office Department has not yet been offered to Mr. A'exander, and all the Cabinet stands as announced, except Pennsylvania, which will not be determined until Mr. Buchanan's arrival here. Mr. Jones has not positively excluded h mself from the Cabinet, but declined on account of the fierce opposition raised by Forney and others, with the riew to relieve Mr. Buchanan. If the collisions in Pennsylvania should ultimately throw that State out of the Cabinet, some man from New-Jersey or Ohio may very likely fill the vacancy. Mr. Cass's appointment is not satisfactory to the North-West. as they wanted the Interior or Post-Office with a view to their particular interests.

#### FROM WASHINGTON. and Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Peb. 25, 1867.

This day has been a marked one in the House. The galleries were filled at an early hour, and were not emptied till the adjournment, at 6 o'elock. The Investigating Committee's report was the topic of consideration, and was widely debated by Mesure. Orr, Warner, Washburn of Maine, Stanton, Colfax, Winter Davis and others. The discussion ran chiefly on the case of Gibert, who was in his seat and took notes, with a view of replying to Winter Davis to-morrow, to which time proceedings were The judgment of members are surprisingly di-

verse over the action to be taken in Gilbert's case There are those who really believe him innoceat, and think the testimony on which the Commission

uld not have been settled elsewhere than in a have occarioted him wholly false. Others whose characters are above suspicion say they will vote to convict no man of such grave offenses as he is charged with without personally confronting and adging the witnesses who accese him. Large sambers advocate an open trial before the House, and the first vote taken to morrow will be on this propesition. The general current of opinion is against the accused, and a good deal of what has been said against the proceedings of the Committee is deemed

a quixotic defense of imaginary innocence. A suppressed part of Sweeney's testimony was read to-day, and produced very considerable sensation. Its substance was, that Sweeney doclined answering further questions, on the ground that his answer might break down his own previous testimony, and that he had already said enough to convict Gilbert. The parliamentary position of the case is now mich that it in likely to be driven to a solution to-morrow. It is to be feared that members are necellessly befogging themselves with technicalities, and will be betrayed into judgments that do not rest on the broad equi-

The Senate had a renewed discussion on the Oceanic Telegraph, and passed it by one majority. Mr. Hale deserves great credit for his parliames. tary movement in the Senate, by which the vote on disagreeing with the House on the Minneson's State bill was reconsidered, and an agreement to the House bill obtained. This skillful movement has alone saved the bill from defeat. The triumph was completed to day by seven majority.

Gen. Pomeroy arrived here last evening, having left Kansas on the 18th inst, making a remarkably quick trip. Tto Missouri River is entirely clear of ice, and boats are running with good stage of water. Freights are low, being only fifty cents per hundred from St. Louis to Kansas; formerly from \$1 50 to \$2. This reduction is partly owing to the fact that the business sesson is just commencing, and partly owing to the Border-Raffian demonstrations on the river during the past year. Free-State communi cation is not interrupted now.

Gov. Geary and the Pro-Slavery Legislature are at loggerheads, his Excellency being more obnoxious to them than Gov. Reeder ever was. It is believed that he will veto their call for a Constitutional Convention.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857. The House was greatly excited during the six hours' discussion by the developments growing out of the recent investigation.

At the opening of the sitting it was stated by Mr. Bennet, that important portions of Mr. Sweeney's testimony had been suppressed. This was denied at first, but a copy was produced from the printing office with visible expurgations, materially affecting parts of this witness's statements, or at least exhibiting the animus under which he testified.

This disclosure and the admitted suppress on in Mr. Smonton's testimony as to the proof Mr. Sweens would make, produced much feeling and some reaction of sentiment as manifesting a persecuting The House refused emphatically to recommit the

subject. The last proposition was submitted by Me. Mr. Purviance, to try Gilbert and summon witae see before the House, and upon it the first vote will be taken in the morning. If lost, then the direct issue will be on expulsion. Mr. Gilbert will be heard by counsel before di-

vision. The present indications are that Mr. Purvisnce's proposition cannot prevail, and that a considerable majority will sustain expulsion, but perhaps not two-thirds, which is required.

The moral effect, however, would be the same. Many Republicans will vote against the Committee's resolution, who might sustain it if the parties implicated had been confronted with witnesses of regularly tried at the bar. With temper, these proceedings will rouse all material legislation likely to fail, if ordinary debate should ensue, on other cases. The bill admitting Minnesota, passed the Senate

as it came from the House, their amendments being reconsidered. The Submariae Telegraph was earried by one

majority after a stirring debate of several hours. The tariff is in order in the Senate to-morrow.

duction of about twenty per cent, round on the existing act, with an enlargement of the free list. It furnishes no sufficient guaranty against the augmostation of imports, which is a great evil to be remedied. Unless the House bill will be accepted, there is as probability of modification this session.

Commercial men, capitalists and manufacturers have urgently appealed to Congress to make a reduction in the revenue to avoid a financial revulsion. There were numerous telegraphic dispatches received from leading merchants in Boston, News York and Philadelphia by Senators to-day on this

Mr. Buchanan has signified his desire to see Mr. Dallas's treaty confirmed, and will resterate that pinion here. Mr. Cass's action, however, was without his concert, as Mr. Buchanan did not somfer with him on that or any other matter while

be the Associated Press.

Washinston, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1837.
Mr. Buchanan will arrive at Washington on Monday next, and occupy the apartments at the National Hotel engaged by him when in Washington last.

M. Stockil and Sehor Tassara this morning severally presented their credentials, and were received by the President as the Ministers from Russia and Spain. The usual courtesies were interchanged.

Mr. Edwards has prepared a statement of considerable length, solemaly asserting the falsity of the charge against birm, and his innocence both in fact and intercent. He says the charge is unsupported by evidence, and rasts only on mistaken influences and impressions.

Mr. Matteson will also submit a defense.

The House west in continuous session seven house and a half on the case of Mr. Gilbert. The gaileries were densely crowded.

Mr. Sumner rested during the day as Philadelphia. He reached Washington this evening, somewhat weary, but quite comfurtable.

The et emiss of the bill in the Senate to day, failing to kill it by amendments, gave up the contest, and allewed the House amendments to pass with macely a vote by accammation.

# XXXIVTE CONGRESS

SECOND SECSION.

BENATE..... Washington, Feb. 22, 183f.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. TOOMBS resumed his remarks against the bill, calling it a violation of the Spatianton and of justica, and a scheme which would subserve as interests excepting these of speculations and jobbers.

Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) moved to postpone the factor consideration of true bill said the sixt of Macon.

Movien lest, by 25° against 26.

Misers FOOT, B. ENJAMIN and BAYARD advected the bill, and "desses JONES Cropp. and BUT-

cated the bull, and 'denia JONES (Tonn.) and BUT-LER opposed the bil.

Further consideration of it was suspended by the arrival of the time for resuming the special array theing the bill authorizing the people of Minnesse a Tarritory to form a Constitution and State Covernment preliminary to their admission into the Union.

Mr. HUATER gave retice that as soon as the Memerica by was dispersed of he should move to consider the Tarrit bill.

The Senate, by Year 31 agrainst Narroll.

The Senate, by Yees 31 against Naya 24, recomids at

The Sanate, by Year of sga has two and point to they are by which the amendment was adopted to their ting the right of suffrage to others of the Bailed States, and then struck out the amendment by a voice of or against 14, and presed the Filip the present the